

FRIDMAN, E. A.

"Nonspecific neutralization of the grippe virus and
methods of its removal."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

ANSHELES, I.M.; FRIDMAN, E.A.; KLUSHINA, T.A.; STENINA, Ye.S.; KHAZENSON, L.B.;
TARASOVA, Ye.F.

Influenza pandemic of 1957 and certain epidemiological and virological
characteristics of influenza in Leningrad. Vop. virus 4 no.1: Ja-F '59
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni
Pastera, Leningradskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stant-
siya i 39-ya poliklinika.

(INFLUENZA, epidemiol.
in Russia (Rus))

FRIDMAN, E.A.

Effect of human saliva on the inhibitory activity of some substrates and the virus adsorbing capacity of the erythrocytes.
Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 17:13-19 '58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii grippa (zav. N.N. Romanenko [deceased]) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i giiyeny imeni Pastera.

(SALIVA) (ERYTHROCYTES) (INFLUENZA--MICROBIOLOGY)

FRIDMAN, E.A.; STENINA, Ye.S.

Analysis of an outbreak of influenza caused by a mixed culture of
virus types A₁ and C. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 17:30-35
'58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiolo-
gii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera, zav. E.A. Fridman.
(INFLUENZA--MICROBIOLOGY)

FRIDMAN, E.A.; MASLENNIKOVA, L.K.

Etiology of influenzalike diseases; preliminary report. Trudy
Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 17:36-42 '58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii gripa (zav. E.A. Fridman) Leningradskogo
instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera.
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)

ANSHELES, I.M.; FRIDMAN, E.A.; STENINA, Ye.S.; KLUSHINA, T.A.; TARASOVA,
Ye.F.; KHAZANSON, L.B.

Epidemiological and virological characteristics of the influenza
pandemic of 1957 in Leningrad. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol.
17:66-77 '58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz sektora epidemiologii (zav. I.M. Ansheles) i laboratorii
grippa (zav. E.A. Fridman) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera, Gorodskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i Protivogrippoznogo kabineta 39-y
polikliniki Dzerzhinskogo rayona, Leningrada.
(LENINGRAD--INFLUENZA)

FRIDMAN, E.A.; MASLENNKOVA, L.K.; DAVYDOVA, T.N.; TARASOVA, Ye.F.

Some results of a study of the preventive properties of serum from
influenza convalescents. Vrach.delo no.6:621-623 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera,
i 39-ya poliklinika Leningrada. (INFLUENZA)
(SERUM)

FRIDMAN, E.A.

Some data on the problem of the structural heterogeneity of a viral population. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 19:67-75 (MIRA 16:2) '59.

1. Iz laboratorii gruppa (rukovoditel' E.A. Fridman) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera.

(VIRUS RESEARCH)

SMORODINTSEV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; KOROVIN, Aleksandr Anatol'yevich;
FRIDMAN, E.A., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Influenza]Gripp. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 371 p.
(MIRA 15:12)
(INFLUENZA)

FRIDMAN, E.A.

"Some questions of the immunology of influenza."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of
Virus and Rickettsial Origin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 May 1961.

FRIDMAN, E. A.; BOLDASOV, V. K.

Studies on the specific avidity of A² type influenza virus. Acta virol.
(Praha)[Eng]6 no.2:132-139 Mr '62.

1. Influenza Laboratory, The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and
Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES immunol) (HEMAGGLUTINATION)

FRIDMAN, E.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSHTEYN, A.G.; STENINA, Ye.S.; KUDYAKOVA,
L.I.; FILIPPOVA, G.D.; BOLDASOV, V.K.

Immunological evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-influenza
vaccination in 1958-1959 '61. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol.
22:146-156 '61 (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii grippe (zav. E.A. Fridman) Leningradskogo
instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i otdela
epidemiologii (zav. A.G. Grigor'yeva-Berenshteyn) Leningradskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(INFLUENZA--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION) (IMMUNITY)

KHAKENSON, L.B.; FRIDMAN, E.A.; VITEL'S, L.A.; SHVER, TS.A.

Influence of meteorological factors on the incidence of influenza and acute catarrh of the respiratory tracts. Trudy Len.inst. epid.i mikrobiol. 22:166-173 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. In laboratorii grippe (zav. E.A. Fridman) i sektora epidemiologii (zav. I.M. Anshales [deceased]) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i otdela klimatologii Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii (zav. V.P. Pastukh).
(~~LENINGRAD—INFLUENZA~~) (~~LENINGRAD—CATARRH~~)
(~~LENINGRAD—WEATHER—MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS~~)

KASHKIN, P.N.; ZLATINA, K.M.; STAVSKAYA, V.V.; FRIDMAN, E.A. (Leningrad)

Etiology of pneumonia. Klin.med. no.4:31-37 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kashkin) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova, kafedry propedev-ticheskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.D. Tushinskiy [deceased]) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo insti-tuta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova i otdeleniya virusologii (zav. E.A. Fridman) Instituta imeni Pastera.
(PNEUMONIA)

FILATOV, I.F.; TOKAREVICH, K.N.; VISHNYAKOVA, L.A.; FRIDMAN, E.A.

Role of viral and rickettsial agents in the etiology of acute types of pneumonia. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikro-biol. 25:201-209 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy i laboratorii grippe Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

FRIDMAN, E.A.

Some principles of the epidemiology of influenza. J. hyg.
epidemj, Praha 8 no.1:12-20 '64

1. Influenza Laboratory, Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology
and Microbiology, Leningrad.

*

FRIDMAN, E.G., inzh.

Selecting hard-alloy brands for machining cast iron. Manh. Bel.
no.5:148-154 '58. (MIR 12:11)
(Metal cutting)

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye.; POTEKINA, Ye.V.; MILONOV, B.V.; FRIDMAN, E.G.; KONCHETSEV,
O.F.

Possible surgical therapy of gastric stump tumors; preliminary
report. Grud. Khir. 3 no.2:77-83 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(STOMACH--TUMORS)

FRIDMAN, E.I.

DECEASED
c1960

1961/I

SEE ILC

MEDICINE

FRIDMAN, E.L.; KOMAROVA, Ye.P.; PUKHOVITSKIY, V.R.

Air cyst of the small intestine. Khirurgiia no.10:87-0 '55.(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya gorodskoy bol'nitsy Aleksandrovskana-Sakhaline.

(INTESTINALS--TUMORS) (CYSTS)

FRIDMAN, E. Ye.

KRYMSKIY, L.D.; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.

Metastasis of hypernephroid renal cancer simulating primary breast cancer. Urologia 22 no.2:48 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk L.D.Krymskiy) Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.36 (glavnyy vrach M.V.Kazangapova)
(KIDNEYS--CANCER) (BREAST--CANCER)

EDEL'BERG, G.V., prof.; SURIS, A.S.; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.

Clinical anatomical characteristics of Brenner tumor. Akush. i
gin. 35 no.1:89-90 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo (zav. - prof. G.V. Edel'berg) i patologo-
anatomicheskogo (zav. - prof. Ye.Ya. Gertsenberg) otdeleniya Gorod-
skoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.6 (glavnyy vrach N.S. Shervyakov) i
onkologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk S.L. Mints) Gorod-
skoy bol'nitsy No.36 (glavnyy vrach M.V. Kazangapova).

(BRENNER TUMOR, case reports,
(Rus))

FRIDMAN, E.Ye. (Moskva)

On Takayasu's disease (pulseless disease). Arkh. pat. 22 no. 10:72-
77 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No 36 (glavnyy vrach M.V. Kazangapova;
nauchnyy rukovoditel' patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov).
(AORTA—DISEASES) (ARTERIES—DISEASES)

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O., doktor med.nauk; VOYT, Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.;
RABINOVICH, D. Ya; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.; SHALEVICH, M.A.

Morphology of intestinal diseases caused by pathogenic strains
of *Escherichia coli* in children a few months old. *Pediatrics* 38
no.4:27-31 Apr '60. (MIRA 16:7)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

GARTVIG, Edvard [Hartwig, E.] (Pol'sha); FRIDMAN, Endre [Friedman, E.]
(Vengriya)

For general disarmament and peace. Sov.foto 22 no.11:16-20 N
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

(News photographers)

FRIDMAN, F.; VAYSKOPF, V [Weisskopf, V]

~~_____~~
The compound nucleus. F. Fridman, V. Weisskopf. (from "Niels Bohr
and the development of physics," 1955). Usp.fiz.nauk 61 no.3:399-422
Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Nuclei, Atomic)

FRIDMAN, F. F.

MUL'TANOVSKAYA, M.P.; FRIDMAN, F.F.

Catamnesis of children born in asphyxia. *Pediatrics* 39 no.5:22-24
S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.B.Preysman)
Turkenskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM, complications,
seq. (Rus))

BELOSTOTSKIY, Ye.M.; FRIDMAN, F.Ye.

Method for treating amblyopia in irregular light fixation. Vest.
oft. 70 no.6:18-23 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Otdeleniya okhrany sreniya detey Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa
(dir. - A.V.Roslavtsev).

(AMBLYOPIA, ther.
in irregular light fixation)

FRIDMAN, F.Ye., vrach

How glasses are used. Zdorov'e 4 no.11:31 N '58.
(SPECTACLES)

(MIRA 11:11)

FRIDMAN, F.Ye.; DANILKOVA, A.I.

Current status of the problem of ~~the~~ use of ultrasonics in
ophthalmology. Vest.oft. no.6:51-54 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaznykh
bolezney imeni Gal'mgol'tsa (dir. A.V. Roslavtsev).
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE) (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

FRIDMAN, F.Ye.

Stand for the fixation experimental animals for biomicroscopy of the eyes. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 5:633-634 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. From the Helmholtz Research Ophthalmology Institute (for the Eye Diseases), Moscow.
(EYE--EXAMINATION) (MICROSCOPY, MEDICAL)

FRIDMAN, F.Ye., aspirant

Effect of ultrasound on the normal eye of a rabbit. Oft. zhur. 15
no.5:270-273 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh
bolezney im. Gel'mgol'tsa (direktor - A.V. Roslavytsev).
(EYE) (ULTRASONIC WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

FRIDMAN, F. Ye., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "The effect of ultrasound on the tissue of the eyes and on the healing of penetrating wounds of the cornea and sclera (experimental research)" Voronezh, 1961, ²¹~~22~~ pp (Voronezh State Medical Institute) 120 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 193)

GUNDOROVA, R.A.; FRIDMAN, F.Ye.; MOROZOV, V.I.; POLYAKOVA, L.Ya.

Contemporary methods of treating traumatic cataracts. Uch.
zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.8:113-118'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaz-
nykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(CATARACT) (EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GUNDOROVA, R.A.; MOROZOV, V.I.; FRIDMAN, F.Ye.; POLYAKOVA, I.Ya.

Use of various means of removing the crystalline lens in
the intracapsular extraction of a cataract. Uch. zap.
GNII glaz.bol. no.8:119-127'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaz-
nykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(CATARACT) (CRYSTALLINE LENS)

FRIDMAN, F.Ye. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the healing of penetrating wounds of the
cornea; histochemical study. Arkh. pat. no.7:31-36 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glavnnykh bolezney imeni
Gel'mgol'tsa (direktor A.V.Roslavtsev).

FRIDMAN, G.

FRIDMAN, G

Sep 1947

USSR/Naval Science
Ships - Electrical Installations
Wiring, Electric

"One-Wire System for Distribution of Current on
Ships," G. Fridman, 3 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 9

The wiring setup on a ship is limited by certain factors such as economy of installation, facility for access in case of casualty, and safety factors. Unfortunately, with the many deficiencies which are inherent in the one-wire system of distribution, Lloyds of London, Germany, the US Maritime Commission, and the Maritime Register USSR have different views on the subject. Lloyds allow it, while all the

22T86

Sep 1947

USSR/Naval Science (Contd)
Ships - Electrical Installations
Wiring, Electric

others forbid it. There are several advantages, but for the time being they cannot be used on Russian ships.

PA 22T86

22T86

FRIDMAN, G. A., AND Z. G. IOFFE

"Diagnostic Skin Reactions in Typhoid Fever," Ann. Instituta im.
Mechnikova, Kharkov, 5, 1-2, 217, 1936

USSR/Mathematics - Theory of Functions
Complex Variables 21 Apr 49

"Problem on Coefficients of Functions Belonging to
H Sub-Delta Classes," G. A. Fridman, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 6

Function $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ (summed from 0 to infinity) holomorphic in a circle of radius unity and with center at origin ($z = 0$) belongs to class H sub-delta if for all values of r less than 1 the following inequality holds: $2(\pi)^{1/\delta}(\delta, f)$ is greater than the definite integral in the first quadrant, of the absolute value of $f(rz)$, raised to the delta power, times $1/z$, all

156r49

USSR/Mathematics - Theory of Functions 21 Apr 49
(Contd)

Integrated with respect to z (integrated from $\text{amp } z = 0$ to $\text{amp } z = 90^\circ$). Discusses coefficients a_n of this function $f(z)$. Submitted by Acad M. V. Keldysh 24 Feb 49.

FRIDMAN, G.A.

156r49

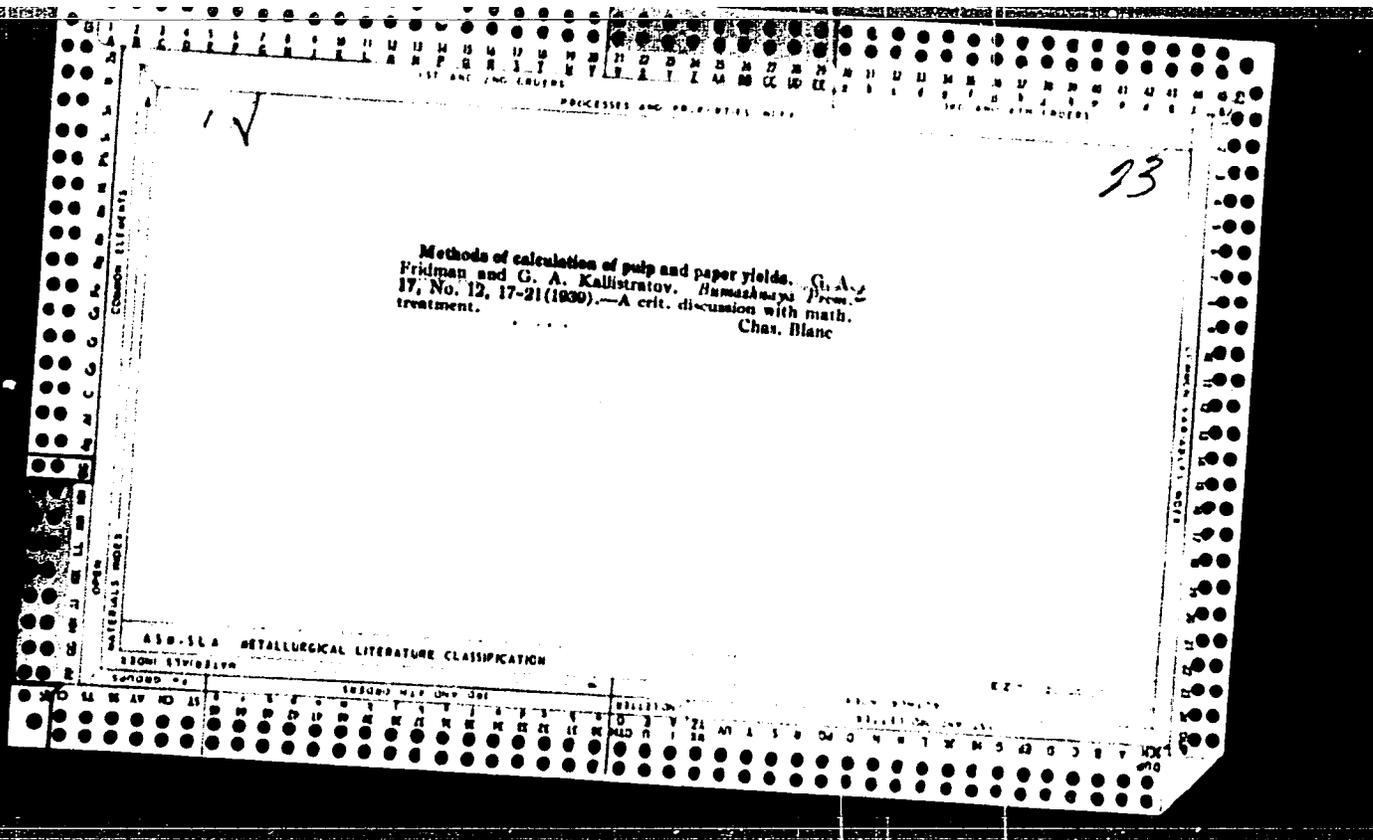
FRIDMAN, G. A.

Cand. Physico-Mathematical Sci.

"Dependence of Growth of the Modulus of an Analytic Function on the Growth of Moduli of Coefficients of Its Power Expansions." Sub 7 Mar 51, Sci Res Inst of Mechanics and Mathematics, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Disertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55



FRIDMAN, G.A., glavnyy inzhener.

Defects of the drying cylinder. Bum. prom. 28 no.6:25 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Solikamskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat. (Paper-making machinery)

FRIDMAN, G.A.

Recovery of fibers from the waste water of papermaking machinery
by means of two-cylinder filters. Bum.prom. 29 no.2:23-25 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Solikamskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata.
(Papermaking machinery)

FRIDMAN, G.A.; ANDRIYEVSKAYA, T.M., inzhener.

Centrifugal and whirling purifiers; letter to the editors. Bum.
Prom. 30 no.11:25 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Solikanskogo tsellyulozno-bumashnogo kombi-
nata (for Fridman)
(Solikansk--Paper making machinery)

~~FRIDMAN, G.A.~~; SKVORTSOV, K.A.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.; ABRAMOVICH, B.Ye., red.;
PROKOP'YEVA, Z.P., red.; SHENDAREVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Exchange of experience] Obmen opytom; sbornik. Moskva, TSentr.
biuro tekhn. informatsii. No.1. 1957. 13 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo bumazhnoy i derevo-
obrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. 2. Glavnyy inzhener Solikam-
skogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Fridman). 3. Glavnyy
inzhener Sokol'skogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for
Skovrtsov). 4. Glavnyy inzhener Sibirskoy bumazhnoy fabriki
(for Sergeyeva)
(Paper industry)

~~FRIDMAN, G.~~

Useful manual. ("Papermaking and finishing machines" by I. IA. Midlin.
Reviewed by G.A. Fridman). Doc.prom. 32 no.6:32 Je '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

I.Glavnyy inzhener Solikamskogo tsellyulozno-tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo
kombinata.

(Papermaking machinery)

FRIDMAN, G.A.

Over-all mechanization of the insulating panel plant. Bum. prom.
33 no.12:20-22 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Solikamskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo.
(Wood-using industries)

S/044/60/000/010/003/021
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Fridman, G.A.

TITLE: Slowly increasing functions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 10, 1960, 67,
abstract 11520. (Uch.zap.Gomel'sk.gos.ped.in-ta, 1956,
vyp 3, 183-187)

TEXT: Positive functions $L(x)$ satisfying the condition

$$xL'(x)/L(x) \downarrow 0 \tag{1}$$

are investigated. If $y=f(x)$ and $x=g(y)$ as well as $u=F(x)$, $x=G(u)$ are increasing, mutual positive inverse functions ($x>0$), and if $f(x) = -F(x)L[F(x)]$, then $g(y) = G(y/l(y))$, where $l(y)$ also satisfies (1). If moreover $(xL'(x)/L(x)) \ln l(x) \rightarrow 0$, then $L(x)/l(x) \rightarrow 1$.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

FRIDMAN, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Aromatic Compounds
Chemistry - Catalysts

Se/Oct 1947

"Investigation of the Reaction of the Catalytic Substitution of Haloid for Hydroxyl in the Aromatic Series, III," L. Kh. Freydlin, A. A. Balandin, A. I. Lebedeva, G. A. Fridman, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 1 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Otd Khim Nauk" No 5

Studies activating action of copper and describes discovery of new method of re-generating silica gel deactivated by mineral impurities.

FA 53T3

FRIDMAN, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Aromatic Compounds
Chemistry - Hydrolysis

May/June 49

"Catalytic Substitution of a Halogen by a Hydroxyl in the Aromatic Series: IV, Vapor Phase Hydrolysis of o- and p-Chlorophenols and Dichlorobenzenes," L. Kh. Fridlin, G. A. Fridman, 8pp.

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3

Having established regularities for hydrolysis of monohalogenated benzenes over silica gel - cupric chloride, this study was extended to the above compounds to determine the difference in the effect of substituents in the ring in the presence of the same catalyst, at 450-600°. Hydrolysis of dichlorobenzene occurs in two steps, a chlorine atom being substituted by a hydroxyl in each. Process, however, is more complicated than that of monochlorobenzene and the yield of hydrochloric acid exceeds that of the organic products. With the two isomers of chlorophenol, 12.1% obtained per pass. From dichlorobenzenes yields were lower. Total yields were 16-23% on the converted charge.

PA 56/49T13

HEYMARK, I.B.; FHEYDLIN, L.Kh.; FRIDMAN, G.A.; SHHYNFAYN, R.Yu.

Structural changes of a silica-gel catalyst during its poisoning.
Dop.AN URSR no.5:27-32 '49. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut fizichnoi khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevs'kogo AN URSR i
Institut organichnoi khimii AN URSR. Predstaviv diyeniy chlen AN
URSR O.I.Brods'kiy.

(Catalysts) (Silica)

FRIDMAN, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry-Catalysts

Jan/Feb 51

"Promotion of Silica Gels of Different Porosities," L. Kh Freydlin, I. Ye. Neymark, G. A. Fridman, R. Yu. Sheynfayn, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR, Inst Phys Chem imeni L. V. Piszarzhevskiy, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 1, pp 86-94

Investigates effect of cupric chloride on properties of silica gels of different porosities as catalyst in vapor-phase hydrolysis of chloro-benzene. Finds cupric chloride promotes silica gel, regenerates it when it is poisoned by inorg admixt, increases its thermostability and selectivity of action, and reduces diffusion braking of reaction.

Pa 174T12

FRIDMAN, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

May/June 51

"Poisoning of Silica Gel Catalyst by Inorganic Admixtures and Reacting Components,"
I. Ye. Neymark, L. Kh. Freydlin, R. Yu. Sheynfayn, G. A. Fridman, Inst Phys Chem
imeni L. V. Pilsarzhevskiy, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Inst Org Chem Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk," No 3, pp 311-316

Finds dependence between modification of character of porosity of silica gels
(their sp surface) in poisoning with inorg admixts and their catalytic activity in
hydrolysis of benzene in vapor phase. Shows water is practically not adsorbed on
silica gel at 300 and 450^o, while phenyl halides are adsorbed strongly. Energy
of adsorption of phenyl halides can be expressed by series RCl>RBr>RI. Catalyst
is poisoned by the strongly adsorbed phenyl halide, not the weakly adsorbed water.

193T12

FRIDMAN, G. A.

"An Investigation of the Reaction in the Catalytic Vapor-Phase Hydrolysis of Benzene Halides." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Acad Sci, USSR, 2 Dec 54. (VM, 22 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

FRIDMAN, G. A.

Substitution xylitol for glycering in the production of ester gums.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 10 no.4:11-14 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-eksperimental'naya lesokhimicheskaya
laboratoriya Rospromsoвета.
(Ester gums) (Xylitol) (Glycerol)

Fridman, G. A.
AUTHORS: Freydlin, L. Kh., Balandin, A. A., 62-11-5/29
Fridman, G. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Vapour-Phase Hydrolysis of Chlorobenzene Under Presence of a Phosphate Catalyst (Issledovaniye parofaznogo gidroliza khlorbenzola v prisutstvii fosfatnogo katalizatora).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1328-1332 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the reaction of the hydrolysis of the chlorobenzene in the vapour-phase under presence of phosphate catalysts was investigated. The activity of a mono-component phosphate catalyst during absence of "promoters" was confirmed. The influence of the temperature on the transformation degree of the chlorobenzene and the selectivity of the process was investigated. It is shown that the phosphate catalyst is thermally more stable than the silica gel catalyst and less sensitive to the desactivating effect of mineral admixtures. The assumption is expressed that in the activation process of the

Card 1/2

FRIDMAN, G.A.

AUTHORS: Freydlin, L. Kh., Balandin, A. A., Fridman, G. A. 62-2-3/28

TITLE: The Vapor-Phase Hydrolysis of Benzene Halides on an Activated Phosphate Catalyst. (Parofaznyy gidroliz galcidbenzolov na promotirovannom fosfatnom katalizatore).

PERIODICAL: Investiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 145-151 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the three-substituted phosphate of calcium is suitable as active and stable one-component catalyst of the reaction of the vapor-phase hydrolysis of chlorobenzene. It was assumed that the type of activity of the two catalysts is very similar. The similarity of the mechanism of the activating action of silicagel and phosphate is also confirmed by the fact that the reactivity of chloro-, bromo- and iodobenzenes uniformly decreases on both catalysts (in the order C_6H_5Cl C_6H_5Br C_6H_5I). The investigation showed that the reaction of the hydrolysis of chlorobenzene in 3-substituted calcium phosphate is activated on copper chloride. It was found that the reactivity of benzene halides in the investigated reaction decreases to the same extent as on silicagel. The problem of the correlation between general and active surface in

Card 1/2

The Vapor-Phase Hydrolysis of Benzene Halides on an Activated
Phosphate Catalyst.

62-2-3/28

the silicagel- and phosphate-catalyst was discussed. Further-
more the number of active parts in the catalyst was determined.
There are 5 figures, 5 tables, and 13 references, 11 of which
are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN
USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Benzene halides-Hydrolysis
2. Silacagel catalyst
3. Calcium phosphate catalyst

Card 2/2

Fridman, G. A.

10/25/51

Fridman, G. A. On the problem of the coefficients of functions of the class H_k . Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 65, 805-808 (1949). (Russian)

A function $f(z)$, holomorphic in $|z| < 1$, is said to belong to the class H_k if $\int_0^{2\pi} |f(\rho e^{i\theta})|^k d\theta < C(\delta, f)$ for all $\rho < 1$.

(I) If $f(z) \in H_k$, $0 < \delta \leq 1$, then

$$|a_n| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\rho e^{i\theta})|^k d\theta \right)^{1/k} (n+1)^{(k-1)/k},$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

and $|a_n| \leq \rho^n (n+1)^{(k-1)/k}$. (II) If there exists a positive integer k such that $k\delta \geq 2$ and the series

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{(-1)^p}{n! p!} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} \left[\frac{f(z) - f(0)}{f(0)} \right]^p \right|_{z=0} \frac{\Gamma(p-1/k)}{\Gamma(-1/k)} \Big|^{k\delta} < \infty$$

is convergent, then $f(z) \in H_k$ and

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f(e^{i\theta})|^k d\theta \leq 2\pi |f(0)|^k (1+S)^{k-1}.$$

To prove (I) let $f(z) = f_1(z) b(z)$, where $b(z)$ is a Blaschke product and $f_1(z)$ has no roots. The further decomposition $f_1(z) = f_2(z) f_3(z) \dots f_k(z)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$, permits the author to use Parseval's theorem on the second factor and induction from k to $k-1$ on the first factor. In carrying out the details of the proof, the Hausdorff-Young theorem [Hausdorff, Math. Z. 16, 163-169, 1923] plays an important role. A. H. Goodman (Lexington, Ky.).

Sumner HGP

Source: Mathematical Reviews. Vol. 10, No. 9

FRIDMAN, G.B.

YAKOVLEV, Georgiy Semenovich; FRIDMAN, G.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TSVETKOV, H.V., redaktor; KOMOLOVA, V.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric power systems for ships] Sudovye elektroenergeticheskie sistemy. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1957. 303 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Electricity on ships)

FRIDMAN, G.B., inzh.

Conference on self-excitation and automatic control systems of
synchronous machines on ships. Elektrichestvo no.8:91-93 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Electricity on ships)
(Electric machinery, Synchronous)

FRIDMAN, G.B., inzh.

Overheating of transformer windings with quartz filling. Vest.
elektroprom. 31 no. 5137-40 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric transformers)

FRIDMAN, G.B.

The composition of the zinc cements. G. B. Fridman. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 227-9(1935)(summary in German).—In the investigation of the basic branch of the system $ZnO-SO_3-H_2O$ at 25° two solid phases, $2ZnSO_3 \cdot 7ZnO \cdot 6H_2O$ and $ZnSO_3 \cdot 3ZnO \cdot 8H_2O$, with stability limits from 1.67 to 13.36% and from 17.28 to 35.25% $ZnSO_3$ in the liquid phase, were found. Twelve of 14 basic Zn sulfates cited in the literature do not correspond to the state of equil. of the system $ZnO-SO_3-H_2O$ at 25°. The hardening products of Zn cements from $ZnSO_3$ are the basic salts. Ten references. A. A. Boehrlink

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FRIDMAN, G. B.

"Research in the Field of Basic Chlorides. I", Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 17, 1939.
Laboratory of General Chemistry, Crimean State Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.
Received 28 Feb 1939.

Report U-1614, 3 Jan 1952.

FRIDMAN, G. B. 6

Ca

Ferric oxide heptahydrate. G. B. Fridman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 1100-10(1949). The dark-brown ppt. formed at the bottom of a FeCl₃ soln. left standing 8 years at below room temp. was investigated in contact with a FeCl₃ + CaCl₂ soln., at the molar ratios CaCl₂/FeCl₃ = 0.76, 1.27, 2.27, 4.54, and 5.26. By analyses of the liquid and solid phases at equil., the compn. of the ppt. is 55.87% Fe₂O₃, 44.13% H₂O, i.e., very close to Fe₂O₃·7H₂O, not hitherto described. In x-rays, the product appears amorphous. It adsorbs neither FeCl₃ nor CaCl₂. N. Hon

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

MATERIALS INDEX: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

FRIDMAN, G.B.

Distr: 4Elj

Concerning V. F. Bolko's paper (studies in the field of
basic chlorides of iron) *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 27, 2016 (1951). Criticism of Bolko's paper
50, 2337d) is presented which shows that B's results were
caused by lack of preventive measures against hydrolysis of
the salt. Cf. *Izvest. Kyransk. Pedagog. Inst.* 13, 133 (1949)
and C.A. 43, 7316a. G. M. Korshakoff

EM

FRIDMAN, G.B.

Technological Conference on the Automatic Control of Electric
Equipment on Ships. Sudostroenie 28 no.7:85-86 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' seksii elektrooborudovaniya Tsentral'nogo
pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sudostroitel'noy
promyshlennosti, Leningrad.
(Electricity on ships)

GERASIMOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; FRIDMAN, Grigoriy Beniaminovich;
KOMAR, M.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Explosionproof transformer substations for mines]
Shakhtnye vzryvobezopasnye transformatornye podstantsii.
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 158 p. (Transformatory,
no.11) (MIRA 17:4)

FRIDMAN, G.B., inzh.

Thermal design of electric transformers for operating in mines.
Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.3:10-14 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Mines and mineral resources--Electric equipment)
(Electric transformers)

FRIDMAN, G.B.; NUTERMAN, T.L.

Reaction of copper salts with mannitol. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:162-163 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni Kalinina,
kafedra obshchey khimii.

FRIDMAN, G.B., inzh.

Aging of insulation and load carrying capacity of a dry
mine transformer. Elektrotehnika 36 no.12:24-27 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

FRIDMAN, G.B., inzh.

Choice of temperatures for testing the aging of the elements
of a dry model transformer. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.5:34-35
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Electric transformers--Testing)

DERYUGIN, L.N.; FRIDMAN, G.Kh.

Resonance curves of the double resonance on diffraction gratings.
Dokl. AN SSSR no.6:1209-1211 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Leontovichem.
(Diffraction)

FRIDMAN, G. Kh.

10 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Ю. К. Муромин

Новый метод приближенного решения интегральных уравнений теории антенн.

В. Н. Таланин

К вопросу о возбуждении диметрических волноводов.

О. Г. Вилкин

Связь между параметрами сечения антенны и частотой луча.

10 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Г. К. Фридрих

Функциональное свойство дифракционных экранов (продолжение).

А. Н. Чинин

Метод измерения коэффициента направленного действия антенн на малых расстояниях.

10

В. С. Исаева

М. А. Гуринский

Влияние условий распространения на антенны, по отношению ко антенне, ориентированной в плоскости рассеяния волнового в трансформере

С. Н. Валерий

Антенна безлучевой волны для приема сигнала волны

В. Д. Кузнецов

А. Н. Вересин

Система иммитерного использования системы по радиолокационным антеннам

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

П. С. Исаев

Дифракция электромагнитных волн на поверхности разрывной линии

В. С. Исаев

Расчет поперечного волнового момента волнового момента

В. Н. Васильев

О статистических характеристиках коэффициента отражения волны в случайном неоднородном диэлектрическом слое

11

report submitted for the Central Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. S. Paper (VNIIE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

L 55902-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/T/FCS(k) Fac-4/P1-4/Pj-4/Pl-4 WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5015493

UR/0286/65/000/008/0026/0026
621.396.676.677.71

AUTHOR: Fridman, G. Kh.

42
B

TITLE: Four-beam waveguide slot antenna^{25B} Class 21, No. 170082

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 26

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide slot antenna, four beam antenna, multislotted waveguide, waveguide antenna

ABSTRACT: The proposed antenna, which is fed through four hf channels, achieves complete beam symmetry by coupling each beam to a separate channel. The antenna uses a system of parallel waveguides with symmetrically positioned slanted slots in the narrow walls. The system is fed from its base by two multislotted rectangular waveguides whose four inputs are connected to the corresponding hf channels. Waveguides with longitudinal slots cut in the wide wall are used as radiating waveguides, and four external exciters, as the power supply. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
[14]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 55902-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015493

SUBMITTED: 19Mar59

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4034

Card

JW
6/2

S/226/63/000/001/014/016
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov, V.N., Vesnina, V.A., Fridman, G.L.
and Yakovlev, V.V.

TITLE: New design of reducing furnaces for the fabrication
of hard alloys

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 93 - 103

TEXT: The design and operation of the following new
equipment are described: 1) a 25 kW graphite-tube furnace
for carbon reduction of tungsten oxide. The maximum operating
temperature of the furnace is 1700 °C and its productive capacity
350 - 380 kg of tungsten powder per 24 hours. Charging of the
trays, conveying the trays through the furnace, discharging,
grinding the tungsten powder and returning empty trays to the
charging station are fully automatic; 2) a manually operated
40 kW nichrome-wound furnace for hydrogen reduction of tungsten
oxide. The furnace consists of 4 stainless-steel muffles, has a
maximum operating temperature of 950 °C and productive capacity
of 900 kg/24 hours; 3) a rotary nichrome-wound 36 kW furnace
for hydrogen reduction of tungsten oxide. The maximum operating
Card 1/2

S/226/63/000/001/014/016
E193/E383

New design of

temperature of the furnace is 950 °C and its productive capacity 310 kg/24 hours; 4) a 22 kW rotary furnace of a more sophisticated design with the heating chamber formed by annular plates between two concentric tubes. The productive capacity of the furnace is 300 kg/24 hours; 5) hydrogen regenerating plant with a throughput of 50 m³/h. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

Card 2/2

FRIDMAN, G. M.

Fridman, G. M. "Penthos of the coastal area of Sevansk lake," Trudy Sevanskey gidrobiol. stantsii, Vol. X, 1948, p. 7-39 - Resume in Armenian language - Bibliog: 14 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

GLIZMAN, M.Kh.; DASHEVSKAYA, B.I.; FRIDMAN, G.M.

Preparation of sorbitan monoesters ("spens") and their
hydroxyethylated products (twens). Zhur. prikl. khim.
38 no. 10:2319-2325 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsev-
ticheskiy institut. Submitted October 30, 1963.

SOV/110-59-1-15/28

AUTHORS: Fridman G.N., Nesterovich K.Yu., (Engineers)
Ivanov, S.M.

TITLE: A High-Voltage Rectifier using Germanium Diodes
(Vysokovol'tnyy vypryamitel' na germaniyevykh diodakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlenosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 55-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a simple description of a rectifier intended for an output voltage of 12 kV with a continuous current of 100 mA. Because germanium diodes were used, the circuit could be made simple and the equipment was small and light. The circuit diagram is given in Fig 1 and a general photograph of the rectifier in Fig 2. To obtain the high voltage, the secondary winding of four step-up transformers are connected in series and a full-wave bridge rectifier circuit is used. Germanium diodes type DGTs-25 are connected in series with 40 elements in each arm of the bridge. The scatter in the volt-ampere characteristics of the diodes is about 30% and care must be taken that none is overloaded. The methods adopted are described. The diodes were selected so that the maximum scatter of characteristics did not exceed $\pm 2.5\%$

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SOV/110-59-1-15/28

A High-Voltage Rectifier using Germanium Diodes
of the mean. The output voltage is smoothed by a choke
and capacitance filter. Overall dimensions are given.
The rectifier has operated well in service.
There are 2 figures, no references.

Card 2/2

SOV/110-59-6-5/24

AUTHORS: Fridman, G.N., Engineer and Liberman, E.L., Engineer

TITLE: The Advisability of Annealing Apparatus Core Stampings
(O tselesoobraznosti otzhiga vyrubok iz listovykh elektrotekhnicheskikh staley prednaznachennykh dlya magnetoprovodov apparatury)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 6, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Annealing of stampings is a troublesome operation that does not give good results unless carefully carried out. Hence, it is of interest to consider how far the practice is really justified. Annealing affects mainly the power loss in the unsaturated part of the induction curve and has relatively little influence on the saturated part of the curve. Improvement in magnetic properties by annealing is more noticeable in narrow rings of thick steel, as will be seen from curves given in Fig 2. In assessing the need for annealing in any particular case it is necessary to consider both the configuration of the core and the influence of the annealing on the operating characteristics of the apparatus. It is convenient for this purpose to classify cores into the three main groups represented by the three rows of profiles in Fig 3. The first group

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SOV/110-59-6-5/24

The Advisability of Annealing Apparatus Core Stampings

consists of toroids made up of ring punchings or wound tapes. The second group consists of interleaved cores without air gaps; in this group the open three-limb core with a broad common yoke, as illustrated in sketch 6 of Fig 3, is becoming popular. The third group consists of cores with constant or variable air gap. The influence of annealing on the properties of typical cores was evaluated by comparing magnetising curves taken before and after annealing with d.c. and with a.c. at 50 c/s and 400 c/s. The steel was annealed by heating to a temperature of 820°C for three hours and cooling in the furnace to room temperature. Engineers M.F.Savel'yeva and N.A.Kasperskaya participated in the experimental work. It was found that the configuration governs the influence of annealing on the magnetic properties of the cores. The greater the proportion of diamagnetic sections in the magnetic circuit, and so the greater its reluctance, the less the influence of annealing. Magnetisation curves taken at 50 c/s are shown in Fig 4. It will be seen that the highest induction is obtained in

Card 2/5

SOV/110-59-6-5/24 .

The Advisability of Annealing Apparatus Core Stampings

the ring-type stampings and that these are the most sensitive to annealing. The influence of annealing is appreciably less in the open three-limb cores with one yoke and virtually absent in the core with air gap. The magnetisation curve of interleaved cores also depends on the quality of the surface, the thickness of the insulating layer between sheets and on the tightness with which the stampings are packed on assembly. The higher the a.c. frequency the less the influence of annealing on the magnetisation curves. Using circuits similar to those met in practice, the influence of annealing on apparatus characteristics was checked in the following four types of equipment. Firstly, power transformers were tested and the external characteristics were found to be independent of annealing. The main influence of annealing is on the no-load characteristics and, if the core width is less than 10 or 15 mm, annealing reduces the no-load current by approximately 40 or 50% as indicated by the curves in Fig 5. However, the full-load current of the transformer is hardly

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SOV/110-59-6-5/24

The Advisability of Annealing Apparatus Core Stampings

affected because the no-load current is such a small proportion of it. As small power transformers often run cool the use of unannealed steel for core widths less than 15 mm does not appreciably increase the operating temperature of the windings. However, annealing permits a reduction of up to 10% in the weight and size of small transformers with interleaved cores. Secondly, alternating-current starters were investigated and their properties were found to be independent of annealing because there is an air gap in the magnetic system during the entire process of operation. In systems without air gaps in the closed position and with core widths less than 10 or 15 mm, omission of annealing will increase copper and steel temperatures, much as in power transformers. Thirdly, the properties of chokes with constant air-gap were found to be independent of annealing. Finally, saturable chokes were investigated. Fig 6 gives comparative curves for combined magnetisation of saturable choke cores made of cold-rolled steel grade E-310, 0.35 mm thick

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SOV/110-59-6-5/24

The Advisability of Annealing Apparatus Core Stampings

and of the configuration shown in Fig 3 sketch 6 (open three-limb core with a broad common yoke). The curves for annealed steel are much steeper. It was calculated that the amplification factor is increased by between 20 and 60% (depending on the circuit) when annealed steel is used. Annealing thus improves the main properties of low-power saturating chokes when the magnetic systems are made of stampings with limbs narrower than 15 to 20 mm. It is concluded that annealing is often unjustified, particularly in starters and chokes with air gaps, and that it is justified in small power transformers only when the temperature rise is high. Annealing is justified in cores with limbs less than 15 to 20 mm wide for saturable chokes, magnetic amplifiers and certain types of relay. There are 6 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 5/5

L 48823-63 ENT(1)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPA(w)-2/ENP(f) Pc-4/Pab-10/Pt-7 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5907538 S/0292/65/000/003/0061/0064

AUTHOR: Fridman, G. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Physics of the sliding contact in d-c machines with silicone insulation

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 3, 1965, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: sliding contact, silicone insulation, dc machine

ABSTRACT: The effect of silicone insulation on the commutation of d-c machines is considered and some ways for eliminating the high brush wear and the clogging of windings with brush-material dust are figured out. Western data on brush wear due to silicone vapor is briefly reviewed. Soviet experiments included placing copper plates in an atmosphere containing volatile components of silicone polymers (EPZ - BSU, K-47, B1-K impregnating varnishes). The silicones adsorbed by the commutator film impede moisture admission to the brush contact, upset the electrolytic process of film formation, increase friction, and thereby

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007538

cause nonuniform current distribution and higher brush wear. To reduce brush wear, these steps are recommended: (1) Varnishes with a lower silicon concentration in their volatile components; (2) Brushes specially impregnated or having high film-forming characteristics; (3) Machine ventilation with air intake from the commutator end. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE,IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KARPY, G.F.; TRESKOV, S.A.; FRIEDMAN, G.Sh.

Estimation of the complexity of a function of algebra of logic.
Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.4:745-747 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L. Institut matematiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted
April 13, 1965.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

ERIDMAN GYE
ca

Pyrolysis of phenols in the presence of superheated steam. A. P. Katkovskii, G. E. Fridman and F. L. Dorokhaya. *Abod. Nauk Belorusskoi S. S. R., Shornik Nauch. Trudov* 1939, 135-53; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 27.—After the removal of carboxylic acids and neutral oils from Ural tar, the 200-68° fraction was heated to 675° at atm. pressure in the presence of superheated steam. The yield of phenols boiling up to 200° was 54% of the product of pyrolysis and 23% of the initial phenol. The 200-70° fraction of the product can be again subjected to pyrolysis, producing an addnl. quantity of low-boiling phenols amounting to 5.38% of the initial phenol. Benzene, toluene and xylene were found in the neutral oil. By pyrolysis of Redkinskii peat-tar phenols at 625° (without steam) there was obtained of the 230-300° fraction only 10% (of the initial amt. of phenol) boiling up to 200°, of which only 3% b. up to 200°. W. R. Henn

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STEELING FROM BOWLING

CA FRIDMAN, G.Ye

2/

The initial stage of thermal decomposition of solid fuel in the presence of water vapor under pressure. G. K. Fridman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 875-7(1951).
— Conversion of natural peat, preliminarily freed from its natural bitumen content, on heating in a revolving autoclave under 100 atm. in the presence of H₂O vapor, into pyrobitumen (I) (sol. in org. solvents) begins above 100°; at 200°, the yield of I reaches 5.79% of the original peat, and increases to 18.83% at 350°. Above 360°, I is partially converted to tar. Prolonged heating at the same temp. does not increase the yield of I any further; thus, at 300°, the max. yield is reached in 1.25 hrs. and does not change on further heating up to 10 hrs. The yield of I increases with the moisture content of the peat and becomes max. at 88% H₂O. If the peat is not preliminarily freed from its natural bitumen content (about 10%), the yields of I on heating are higher, e.g., at 300°, 42.27% as against 19.10% with initially debituminized peat. Evidently, bitumen originally present in the peat facilitates thermal bituminization. The elementary compn. of I (C, H) is, at 200°, 70.11, 8.60; 250°, 73.21, 8.62; 300°, 74.47, 9.32; 350°, 73.00, 9.20. The compn. of the gas, C₆ 73.5, C₁₁H₆ 2.3, CO 1.2, H₂ 2.7, C₁₁H₆ 10.2, N₂ 1.1%. Peat (debituminized) with the initial elementary compn. C 50.68, H 0.68, O + N + S 42.64, after thermal bituminization had the compn. C 72.13, H 0.29, O + N + S 21.58%. N. T.

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FRIDMAN, G. Ye. and SYSKOV, K. I.

"Review of R. A. Mott's and R. V. Wheeler's Book 'The Quality of Coke',"
Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No.8, 1949

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy

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Author : Tayts, Ye. M. and Fridman, G. Ye.

Title : Utilization of peat semicoke as a component of the coke burden.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk 4, 100-106, Apr. 1954

Abstract : Establishes possibility for obtaining quality metallurgical fuel out of mixtures of various coals with peat semicoke, experimenting with mixture of gas, steam-fat, coking coals from Donbass and steam-caking Kuznetsk coal. The latter may be partially or completely replaced by peat semicoke. Tables, illustrations, diagrams.

Institution :

Submitted : By L. M. Sapozhnikov, Corr. Mb., AN SSSR, Dec. 18, 1953

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PITIN, R.N.; FARBEROV, I.L.; FRIDMAN, G.E., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M.,
akademik, redaktor; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Underground coal gasification] Podzemniia gazifikatsiia.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955.78 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Coal--Gasification, Underground)

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PERESLENI, I.M. (Moskva)

Investigating the chemical composition of carbohydrate fraction
of shale oil and catalysates. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Met.1 topl.
no.5:155-163 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
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Bituminization of peat during heating in the presence of alkali
and water under pressure. Trudy IGI 17:47-59 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Peat) (Carbonization) (Water vapor)

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Thermal decomposition of oil shales in the presence of water
under pressure. Trudy IGI 17:60-75 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Oil shales) (Shale oils) (Water vapor)